

or harpes not being serrate and as long as the dorsal plate, the basal clasp segment stout. North America.

Genus DYODIPLOSIS Rübs. 1910, type *Hormomyia arenariae* Rübs.

A large form with triarticulate palpi. Separated from the preceding genus by the ventral plate being much shorter than the dorsal plate and slightly emarginate apically; the circumfili of the female are erect and united by two commissures. Europe.

Genus COMPSODIPLOSIS Tav. 1909, type *C. luteo-albida* Tav.

Separated from the preceding genera with simple claws by the biarticulate palpi; the stem of the fifth antennal segment has a length one fourth that of the cylindric basal enlargement; pulvilli not longer than the claws, the ovipositor short, the lobes broadly oval. South America.

Genus COURTEIA Kieff. and Leeuw.-Reijn. 1910, type *C. graminis* Kieff. and Leeuw.-Reijn.

This Javanese genus is distinguished from the preceding by the stem of the antennal segment having a length two thirds that of the cylindric basal enlargement; the pulvilli are as long as the claws, the ovipositor short, the lobes with a length twice the width. Asia.

Genus CYSTODIPLOSIS Kieff. & Jörg. 1910, type *C. longipennis* Kieff. & Jörg.

Separated from the preceding forms by the uniarticulate palpi and from the evidently allied *Monarthropalpus* Rübs. by the greater development of the circumfili.

A CORRECTION.

Volume XVIII, page 207, line 4, for *CEDARIA RITARIA* read *BARNESIA RITARIA*.

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